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NO. 2.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

The United States and Spain Have Come to an Understanding.

A PROTOCOL AGREED UPON.

Embodying Proposed Terms for the Negotiation of a Treaty of Peace Between the Two Nations.

A dispatch from Washington says the preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step Wednesday when the secretary of state and the French ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted and reduced those to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration view as to the progress made was set out in Secretary Day's statement. It is expected that this protocol will be executed.

As to the character of this protocol it can be stated on authority that our terms are in all practical points those set out in the abstract of the President's conditions published from the White House a week ago. From this fact it is deduced that the extra conditions or qualifications sought to be imposed by the Spanish government were abandoned at least in large part by the French ambassador.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

This deduction is supported by the circumstances in the early morning, and before the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon which resulted in an agreement, there was a prevalent impression, based upon the utterances of public men who talk to the President, that the Spanish answer was unsatisfactory and that the negotiations looked as if they might terminate suddenly. As this situation changed so suddenly after the conference it may be fairly assumed that the ambassador abandoned the conditions which the President was reported to have regarded as unsatisfactory.

It is known that the protocol carries with it in itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without acquiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace. What they particularly desire is that our government shall demand as a condition of a cessation of hostilities, the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro castle at the entrance of Havana harbor and some such points of vantage at the other important ports in the territory soon to fall under our control.

MAKES A STATEMENT.

The answer of Spain to the terms of peace not being entirely satisfactory to the government, there was some apprehension early in the day that negotiations might be broken off or further delayed. A conference between the French ambassador and Secretary Day at the state department during the morning, however, seems to have relieved the situation, as this was followed promptly by a call of the secretary on the President, with whom he remained some time.

After his talk with the President the secretary said: "We have agreed upon a protocol embodying proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace. The situation, as this was followed promptly by a call of the secretary on the President, with whom he remained some time."

This was the first admission that the two governments at last had practically come together on the basis of peace. It was intimated that what remained to be accomplished was purely formal in character and no doubt was entertained that the signature required would be attached in due time.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED.

A dispatch dated Madrid August 11, 10 o'clock p. m., says the government has received the protocol and the cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it. The government wired M. Cambon Thursday empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace. Thursday in Madrid the diplomatic circle of the business since the outbreak of the war. There were no fewer than two cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences. Though the text of the protocol was not received until Thursday evening, was well advanced, the government had been practically acquainted with its contents through Paris. The matter was practically settled at the cabinet meeting Thursday afternoon and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only a formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms. Duke Almoneda de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press bulletin from Madrid announcing that the Spanish government had approved the peace protocol and that the French ambassador would receive instructions to sign it was very gratifying to the President. Both the United States and Spanish governments will begin carrying out the provisions of the protocol. The first will be the cessation of hostilities followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by Gen. Merritt and the United States troops under his command. The occupation of San Juan in Porto Rico by Gen. Miles and the evacuation of that island by the Spanish forces. It is believed that there will be delay in the evacuation of Havana, Matanzas and other Spanish strongholds in Cuba, as some difficulties are anticipated in arranging for a proper form of government of Cuba and because there is no desire to hurry American troops into the island at the present time, the preference being to wait for cooler weather. It is not believed by members of the administration that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of congress to consider legislation which the treaty will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra session of the senate might be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

COAMO CAPTURED.

Dashing Encounter Forced by the Americans Under Gen. Wilson.

The United States troops under Gen. Wilson captured the town of Coamo in Porto Rico on last Tuesday week with a loss of only seven men wounded, all of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment. One of our wounded will die. The Spaniards are known to have sent their commander, Maj. Velasco, Capt. Estate, Capt. Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have 35 wounded. The Americans captured 13 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards except the cavalry. The capture of the town and garrison was neatly planned and splendidly executed. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers moved to a point at the north of the town Tuesday night, and by forced marches of eight miles across the mountains arrived at the rear of the town about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, just in time to cut off the enemy's retreat.

At daylight the Third Wisconsin and Troop C (New York) moved by the right flank, and artillery, supported by the Second Wisconsin, advanced in the center. The Fourth Cavalry took up a position from which it could gallop to the field and sweep the valley into the town. At 7 o'clock fire was opened upon the blockade, which was hampered with shell and shrapnel. The Spaniards replied with a few shots from their Mausers and then fled. The blockade was soon able, and the artillery fire in front ceased at 7:40 o'clock.

Almost immediately volley firing was heard in the rear of the town. The Spaniards in seeking to escape, ran straight into Col. Huling's regiment, posted on the hills commanding the town. The enemy sought protection in the trenches, but it was without avail. The two captains killed were the result of the Spanish surrender.

A troop of 50 Spanish cavalry escaped through the mountains, our cavalry being unable to pursue them. The Spaniards had destroyed the stone bridge across the river Coamo leading to the town, but it was evident that they were not prepared to make a strong resistance, as no artillery was posted there. The natives received the Americans with delight. Gen. Wilson immediately after taking the town pushed the Wisconsin troops a mile out beyond, where they will camp for the night.

A WIFE'S CRIME.

Followed by Her Suicide and a Wholesale Lynching.

Five negroes are hanging from the limbs of trees near the railroad track and the widow of John T. Orr is dead in her cell. This is the tragic denouement of the assassination of John T. Orr, a wealthy merchant at Clarendon, Ark., a few nights ago. The wife died from a dose of poison, self-administered, while the negroes, her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens. The report of the lynching was received at an early hour Wednesday morning, after telegraphic communication was suspended for the night, and only the authentic details of the affair came from a railroad telegraph operator at Clarendon, who saw the lynching. Four bodies, two women and two men, are hanging from the limbs of a tree not far from his office and a few paces away, dangles the body of another negro woman, former cook in the Orr household. Miss Morris, the Jewess implicated in the assassination, was not hanged, she having disappeared last night. Last Saturday night week, when T. Orr was assassinated, while making a glass of lemonade. He had just returned from Christ church, where his wife was organist. The affair was shrouded in mystery until Miss Morris told somebody that she knew who fired the shot. A coroner's inquest resulted in the arrest of the five negroes and Mrs. Orr, and a warrant for the arrest of Miss Morris. It was charged that the wife had hired the negroes to do the murder. The proper channels for the arrest of the five negroes and Mrs. Orr, and it is developed that the inquest that Orr and his wife lived unhappily. Mr. Orr was formerly a theatrical man. In 1890 the couple eloped to a summer resort in Wisconsin and were married. Later they settled in Clarendon, where Orr prospered in business. He was considered wealthy at the time of his death.

BLANCO GIVES IT UP.

He Says That Foreign Powers Forced Spain to Sue For Peace.

News has just reached Washington of a recent proclamation of amnesty, in which General Blanco has made known to the Spanish people of Cuba that Spain had, through the intervention of foreign powers, been forced to the disgraceful issue of suing for peace, and that there would be no more war, no further use for soldiers. He offered a pardon to all Cuban political prisoners, and over 150 were released in Havana. In explaining Spain's defeat in his proclamation, Blanco informs his credulous readers that Spain, having suffered so much in the present war, could not resist the interference of the foreign powers and go to war with all countries at once, so she was compelled to accede to their dictation and sue for peace. Havana, he says, will be given over to Americans and Cubans, and the Spaniards will be forced to evacuate. He assures the soldiers and all Spanish residents who wish to return to Spain or to go to other Spanish possessions, that free transportation will be given them by their mother country to their destination, and they will be protected from interference on the part of either Cubans or Americans. He suggests that the Cubans be forgiven and no longer regarded as enemies, and that no unkind feeling be cherished.

Killed With Her Victims.

Three men dead and a woman dying is the net result of a shooting affair at Central City, S. D., Thursday. Judge J. P. Giddings, Ed Shannon and Jack Wear are the men and Mrs. Ed Shannon is the woman. The woman is still alive but cannot recover. All the participants are pioneers and well known in the community. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between Giddings and Mrs. Shannon. Giddings is given as the cause of the tragedy. Wear tried to separate Shannon and Giddings and was shot.

PEACE DECLARED.

The War Between the United States and Spain Ended.

A PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The Terms Upon Which Peace is Made. Spain to Give Up Cuba and Other West Indian Islands.

With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days was quickly terminated at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock Friday afternoon when Secretary Day for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

An official statement for press publication setting out the provisions of the peace protocol was read and approved at the cabinet session Friday. It was prepared by Secretary Day, the purpose being to make it public immediately after the required signatures had been affixed to the protocol. It does not give the text of the document, but details its main points and provisions, which are as follows:

MAIN PROVISIONS.

1. That Spain will relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and in the Ladronez to be selected by the United States shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days, shall within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France, at Washington, respectively, representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, and the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and Whereas it is in said protocol agreed upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulation of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

By the president.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation was sent to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

ORDERS TO STOP FIGHTING.

As soon as the peace protocol was signed the President sent for Secretaries Alger and Long and Gen. Corbin, and by his direction orders to cease hostilities forthwith were sent to Gen. Miles and Shafter, to Admirals Dewey and Sampson and military commanders generally. The order states further instructions will be sent to each general. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having the Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to condition in Cuba, the order to Gen. Shafter, to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals. The navy department is also preparing orders to all commanders of lines similar to the war department's order.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1898.

Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West.

Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbors in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order naval forces to Key West.

Hobson's Father.

President McKinley Thursday appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimack fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow-townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

OUR OLD SOLDIERS.

The South Carolina Regiments in the Civil War.

THEY DID GOOD SERVICE.

Battlefields on Which the Troops from this State Made Names for Themselves and Their State.

There is poetry in our past, there is deathless honor to South Carolina's gallant sons, but in writing a short account of the troops sent by our State to fight for her freedom, there is space for little more than bare facts, and a list of names, whose glory furnishes all the beauty of my theme.

For much of my information I am indebted to our own brave soldier, Col. J. N. Brown, who not only bore the sufferings and privations of the Confederate camp, but won Confederate laurels as well, having been promoted to the rank of general.

To the call for troops to defend the South this State promptly responded by raising 65,000 troops; 20,000 of these were State troops, or reserves, principally old men and boys, verifying her unparalleled patriotism, robbed the cradle and the grave.

The first gun fired in that immortal struggle was not at Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861, but three months earlier, from Morris Island, January 9th, 1861, by South Carolina cadets, commanded by Major Stevens. It was discharged at the "Star of the West," a steamer carrying supplies to Fort Sumter.

The Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers sent out April 14, 1861, was composed of soldiers from Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Greenville. Its officers were Col. J. B. E. Sloan, Lieut. Col. S. Mattison, Major J. H. Whitner, Adj. S. M. Wilkes.

There was little fighting on South Carolina soil; our soldiers met the foe on the battlefields of Virginia and Tennessee, and in the course of the war they displayed, proved the spirit of 1776 was still a vital spark, and that the chivalry of the South could produce the finest soldiers, as well as the finest gentlemen, the world had ever produced.

The first important battle was Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. The South Carolina men participated in this battle were commanded by Gen. D. H. Hill. On July 21st, 1861, took place the battle of Bull Run, or the "First Manassas." In this fight were Generals Hampton, Kearshaw, Bonham, Butler and Bee with their commands.

It was there Gen. Jackson was given his sobriquet, "Gen. Bee" in rallying his forces before him, and exclaiming: "Men look at Jackson's brigade, it stands like a stone wall." The name passed from the command to the commander, and has become immortal.

The next important battle in which our soldiers engaged was on October 2d, 1861, at Leesburg, Gen. N. G. Evans in command of the South Carolina troops.

In 1862 our men participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frasier's Farm, Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Shiloh and Murfreesboro.

In 1863 occurred the following battles, in which the 10th, 16th, 19th and 24th regiments took part:

Chancellorsville, Resaca, New Hope, Harrison's Mountain, Gettysburg, Mills Valley, Chickamauga, Richmond, Petersburg. In the battle of Missionary Ridge they did not participate, because they had made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville, November 25th, and then returned through East Tennessee to Virginia.

In 1864 took place the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Dandridge, Fort Harrison and Richmond. Gen. Gist was killed at Franklin, November 30th, and was succeeded by Col. Ellison Capers.

Probably the hardest fighting of the war was at Spotsylvania Court House May 12th, 1864, in the Bloody Angle. That battle lasted, without interruption, for 18 hours, and at Murfreesboro, when the fighting began on the last day of 1862, and lasted two days. The following is a list of Confederate generals from South Carolina:

Lieutenant General: R. H. Anderson commanded a division composed of the brigades of Armstrong, Mahon, Martin and Wright.

Wade Hampton cavalry brigades of Butler, Gordon, Rosser and Young. Stephen D. Lee was appointed June 23d, 1864.

Major Generals: M. C. Butler, M. W. Brady, Benjamin Huger, J. B. Ker-shaw.

Brigadier Generals: Bernard E. Bee, Milledge L. Bonham, John Bratton, Ellison Capers, James Chestnut, James Connor, Thos. P. Drayton, John Dun-nivant, Stephen Elliott, F. G. Evans, States Rights Gist, Maxcy Gregg, John Hagood, Micah Jenkins, John D. Kennedy, Thos. Madsen Logan, Arthur M. Manigault, Samuel McGowan, Abner Perrin, Pettigrew J. Johnson, John S. Preston, Roswell Ripley, Clement H. Stevens, J. H. Grapin, J. B. Villepigne, W. H. Wallace.

The following, though appointed from other States, are:

Lieutenant General: James Longstreet.

Major Generals: E. M. Law, P. M. B. Young.

Brigadier Generals: Hamilton P. Bee, Pinckney D. Bowles, James Can-ney, Jack C. Deas, Samuel W. Ferguson, A. H. Gladden, D. C. Govan, A. R. Lawton, L. Sullivan Ross, Reuben R. Ross, Lewis T. Wigfall.

"Many of these men are now dead; for others the shadows are lengthening and the sun is going down."

A Generous Offer.

The United States has magnanimously offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet whenever Spain is ready to repatriate them. The offer of this government was made regardless of the approaching culmination of peace negotiations, and simply with a view of sending home a large number of national guests who had considerably overstay their welcome and become burdens upon the hosts.

He is Sensible.

Judge Richardson shows good sense in withdrawing from the race for Congress in the eighth Alabama district. Fresh from the front at Santiago Gen. Wheeler is inevitable.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

A Transport Loaded With Soldiers Endangered by Fire.

A dispatch to The World from Manila Bay, August 10 via Hong Kong says: "The third Philippine expedition here 22 days out from Honolulu. Never did an expedition encounter more dangers or endure more perils. On the voyage six men and one officer died, and fifty more were taken sick. Typhoid and meningitis played havoc with the transports. Two firemen went insane and leaped overboard. But fire was the worst peril of all. The fleet of transports and their convoy, the monitor Monterey, were three days out from Hawaii when fire was discovered aboard the transport Morgan City. One of the crew reported to Captain Dillon that there was a blaze in the coal bunkers. At midnight when all the troops were asleep Captain Dillon assembled the crew and told them the news. Every man was pledged to secrecy. To let the soldiers know that they were over a raging fire would be to precipitate a panic. Silently the men couped on the hose and the steam pipes. Then they began battling the flames in the hold. Next morning the fire was as fierce as ever. Night and day the heroic crew fought the fire, but with little success. And still the troops aboard did not know that a fire was burning beneath their feet. The Morgan City fell in and sped, and the whole fleet was delayed. Captain Dillon did not signal the flagship. He kept his men at work fighting the flames in the bunkers, while the troops went about on deck, all unconscious of their peril. The bunkers were still burning when the Morgan City arrived here. Then for the first time the troops learned their danger. The flames were extinguished after the ship had been in port a few hours. On board the Morgan City were six hundred men of the Idaho volunteers and a detachment of Nebraska volunteers. The next most interesting incident of the voyage was the sight of the active volcano, Fajardo de Pajaro. The ships passed it on the night of July 23d, when it was in full operation. A column of flame mounted far into the air and illuminated the sea. The men crowded the rails and enjoyed the spectacle until it sank beneath the horizon, leaving only a pillar of flame mirrored in the clouds.

A LETTER FROM DEWEY.

He Tells that in this Country Sectionalism Can No Longer Exist.

Congressman Livingston of Georgia has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey: Flagship Olympia, off Cavite, Philippine Islands, June 17. My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the house of representatives of the resolutions extending to me the thanks of congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay May 1st.

I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of the resolution, bringing, as it does, the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me that greatest distinction.

It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a veteran, that the mover of the resolutions was not a man from the north, but one from the far south. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no south, no north, but one united country. May we never have sectionalism again.

There are no lines drawn in the navy. I need not say it may interest you to know that my flag lieutenant, Lieut. Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment. Again thanking you most cordially, I remain,

Very gratefully and sincerely, George Dewey.

What He Was Looking For.

A tramp applied for food at the house of a suburban agriculturist recently, and while he was eating the rations that had been furnished at his solicitation, he was asked:

"Why do you not go to work?" "I don't look long for a place that would suit me," he replied, "but have never found it."

"Is there not plenty of work at farming?" asked the interrogator. "Oh, yes," said the tramp, "plenty of it; but you see, sir, I want to find a vineyard where a man goes in at the eleventh hour is the first to come out and draw a full day's wages. In the older times they dealt fairly by a man. That is the New Testament treatment, and that is what I am looking for."

At the close of his meal he started again in pursuit of that coveted agricultural opportunity.

Pure Water Needed.

"There is a good deal of typhoid fever," says the New York Times, "in the camps of the volunteers. Even laymen know that typhoid fever is a question of providing pure water and keeping it pure. This is so well recognized by the medical profession that expert sanitarians rank typhoid as among the most surely preventable diseases." There is a good deal of fever outside the camps every year. Communities which are disposed to attribute its presence to a "mysterious dispensation" of any kind should, by all means, try the experiment of "providing pure water and keeping it pure."

Garcia Takes Gibara.

Lieut. Col. Jane of Gen. Calisto Garcia's staff, has just arrived at Santiago from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba by Gen. Garcia's troops. Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left a thousand sick and wounded who are being taken care of by the Cuban commander, Gen. Garcia with 5,000 troops is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish general, Jague, whose surrender has been demanded.

He is Sensible.

Judge Richardson shows good sense in withdrawing from the race for Congress in the eighth Alabama district. Fresh from the front at Santiago Gen. Wheeler is inevitable.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Gen. M. C. Butler Calls on the People to Fill It Quickly.

The following letter from Gen. M. C. Butler, the Gallant South Carolinian, who is in the field as a major general, was received by the colors of the Second regiment yesterday. It is very much to the point: Headquarters First Division, Second Army Corps, Camp Alger, Va., Aug. 8th, 1898. Col. Willie Jones, Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir: Replying to your recent letter, I beg to say a camp next to the Third Virginia and First Connecticut is awaiting your regiment, which will complete the brigade. I trust it will not be occupied by another regiment, or that other orders may not be issued before you reach this camp. What is the matter that your regiment is not recruited to its full quota?

Heretofore South Carolina has always responded promptly to calls made upon her for troops, and it is rather mortifying to those who feel a pride in her past history to find her lagging forward with such alacrity. There must be something wrong somewhere. In after years it will not sound well to have this State, with such a splendid fighting record, put down among those who failed to furnish her share of troops in obedience to a call made by the properly constituted authorities. Her people cannot vindicate themselves by claiming that there is no occasion for their services. Congress must have had good grounds for authorizing the enlistment and organization of an army, and it is not for us to question its wisdom or propriety. Our duty is to supply our proportion of men "for the common defense and general welfare" as enjoined by the constitution. Nor will it excuse us by saying "the fighting is over" and there is no longer need for our services. None of us can foresee how many troops will be required to garrison for a time at least the territory acquired by right of conquest, and indemnity for expenditures and sacrifices made for national purposes.

South Carolina's full quota may not be needed, but she is not the judge in this instance.

I have no greater interest in the honor and character of the State, no greater reason to cherish a laudable State pride than any other of her citizens, but it is not pleasant to have the people of other States offering to make up our quota. It is a reflection upon our patriotism and good faith. It does not comport with the pride we have all in the fullness of the numbers and patriotism of our people to have them fall now in the full measure of their duty.

I trust you will yet complete your enlistments and report with your regiment at an early day, and relieve the fair escutcheon of the State from the stigma which is being placed upon it. The regiment ought to be promptly filled to the maximum if it serves but one month.

It should be my fortune to be ordered to Cuba with the army of occupation, it would be very gratifying to have at least one regiment from my own State to accompany the splendid body of soldiers now constituting my division from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia. I have been devoting myself to their discipline, equipment and organization, and have no fears as to their conduct, but you can readily understand why I would feel a pride in having a body of South Carolinians near me to share whatever may await us.

Let me hear fully from you.

Very truly yours, etc.

M. C. Butler.

Two Thouth and Pigh.

An exchange has a comical story about a man who had a peculiar lisp, and had bought some swine, applied to a neighbor for the loan of a pigpen, when the following conversation ensued:

"Mitheth Young, I have bought two thouth and pigh, and want to put them in your pen till tomorrow."

"Why Mr. Fisher, my pen will not hold a twentieth part of them; what in the world are you going to do with two thousand pigs?"

"Understand me, madam, I don't thay two thouthand pigh, but two thouth and pigh."

"Dischuse your two thouthand pigs for one family? The man is certainly crazy."

"Mitheth Young, I tell you again I don't mean two thouthand pigh; but two thouth and two pigh."

"Oh—oh—Mr. Fisher, that's what you mean. Certainly my pen is at your service tonight."

Time to Stop This.

Sheriff Tillis, of Bartow, Fla., went to Lakeland, Fla., Monday for a negro charged with selling liquor. He arrested him, handcuffed him and had him on the train to pull out 25 or 30 of the Tenth cavalry (a negro regiment) walked into the car and demanded that the sheriff release his prisoner. This Sheriff Tillis refused to do, when up went their revolvers and in a moment Sheriff Tillis was looking down 25 or 30 revolver barrels. The soldiers advanced and took the prisoner from the sheriff and walked off with him.

Want His Son Shot.

It is learned from the statement of a chaplain at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, that a letter has been received by the officers of a certain regiment from the father of a deserter urging that the boy be caught and shot. The boy, it seems, had run away from home to enter the army, and after enlisting he deserted. The parents were communicated with, and the father of the boy wrote the commanding officer that he could see no other way of removing the stain from the family name and the disgrace from the army than by catching the deserter and shooting him.

No More for Porto Rico.

Orders were received at Tampa, Fla., Wednesday afternoon to the effect that no more troops needed at Porto Rico. The Fifth infantry was already on board the Santiago ready to sail, and had to be unloaded. This also stops the trip contemplated by Gen. Coppinger and his staff, as they were to go on this trip. Two batteries of heavy artillery were also being loaded for the trip and operations were stopped.

Promoted.

Gen. Barkley, commanding the brigade, of which the First Regiment form a part, has appointed Maj. Julius H. Mood, M. D., brigade surgeon; Lieut. C. Browning Smith, Co.